

## Jordan Times

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## Brzezinski starts talks in Riyadh

Feb. 4 (R) — President Carter's national security adviser, Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, today began talks with Saudi officials on the defence of the region following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He flew to Riyadh from Islamabad to be assured Pakistani leaders of substantial U.S. aid to their country's defences. The United States has proposed aid for Pakistan from a group of friendly countries, including Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter. Mr. Brzezinski, deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher held their first meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal. Sources to the talks said Prince Saud reiterated Saudi Arabia's opposition to the American-backed peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and its reluctance to admit into the region any alliance of foreign powers.

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New Austrian Mideast initiative  
Kreisky ends Saudi visit

Feb. 4 (Agencies) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky left Riyadh today after a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He earlier flew to Singapore and the U.S.

Arabia's ambassador to the U.S. said the agency that Dr. Kreisky's visit to Saudi is the last leg of a two-nation tour. He earlier flew to Singapore and the U.S.

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King Hussein calls for  
new 'peace framework'

LONDON, Feb. 4 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein today called for a new "peace framework" to be developed in the Arab and Muslim world. He said the framework must be based on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the restoration of occupied Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

territories by force, as stipulated in the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 242; it must also recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on Palestinian soil and the restoration of occupied Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

The King said current peace efforts in the Middle East were based on erroneous foundations. The American efforts, stemming from the Camp David accords, are bound to fail, he said, because this framework has limited the process of peacemaking to Israel and Egypt and excluded the Palestinians, who are the main party to the conflict.

Self-rule in the occupied territories will not enable the Palestinians to administer their affairs because of the Israeli umbrella, he said, adding that this does not at all constitute a solution to the problem. King Hussein said it was not fair to accuse the Palestinians of being an obstacle on the road to peace at the time when Israel refuses to recognise their legitimate rights.

Hoss holds urgent talks in Damascus  
Syria postpones troops withdrawal from Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (R) — Lebanese Premier Salim Al Hoss persuaded Syria today to postpone for a few days the withdrawal of Syrian peacekeeping troops from Beirut.

Officials feared a sudden pull-out might leave the way open for renewed fighting between rival groups, which the Syrians came to halt at the end of Lebanon's bloody 1975-76 civil war.

Dr. Hoss returned to the Lebanese capital tonight after urgent talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Ksam.

He told reporters that the Syrians had agreed to postpone the pull-out by a few days until arrangements had been made to replace the troops, who act as a buffer force between hostile leftist and rightist militias.

Dr. Hoss said that the Syrians would definitely go ahead with the troop withdrawal from the capital, but this had been put off "pending the working out of arrangements to forestall any hazards that may result from its implementation."

A 30,000 strong Syrian peacekeeping force has been stationed in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate since the civil war, in which 60,000 people are said to have died.

The Syrians started withdrawing from positions along the coastal road south of Beirut late last month. The troops were regrouped in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, bringing charges from the Israelis that Damascus was plotting a military strike. The Syrians said they were taking precautions against a planned Israeli offensive.

Beirut Radio quoted Dr. Hoss as saying the Syrian withdrawal from the capital did not mean that Damascus was giving up the peace-keeping role assigned to it by the Arab League. Syria would go on offering protection to the Lebanese people, he said.

Syrian President Assad may soon meet with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, he added.

Areas of the Lebanese capital are patrolled by a variety of military forces, including Syrian and Lebanese regulars, Palestinian commandos and both leftist and rightist militiamen.

The Syrians man positions in the sensitive port and commercial districts which adjoin the "green line" dividing Beirut into largely rightist and left-wing sectors. Syrian troops also operate a number of road-blocks in the city.

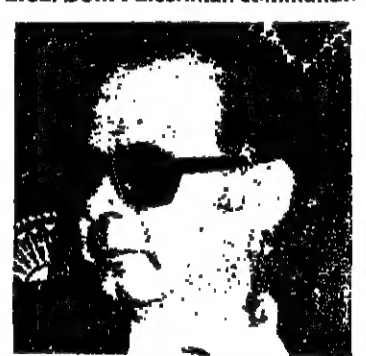
Today a group of independent parliamentarians called on President Sarkis to inform him of their decision to call for the deployment of Lebanese troops in all positions formerly occupied by Syrian forces.

Security forces said two leftist groups using machineguns clashed in western Beirut today and several people were wounded.

New fighting was also reported in southern Lebanon after a weekend of artillery duels between Israeli-backed rightist militiamen and Palestinians supported by their Lebanese leftist allies.

Beirut Radio said several people were wounded in the southern market town of Nabatiyah during rightist shelling and Israeli reconnaissance planes flew missions over most of the south.

Troop movements on both the Lebanese and Israeli sides of the border in the volatile south have set rival groups on edge in the area. Both Palestinian commandos



leader Yasser Arafat and the commander of the rightist militias, Maj. Saad Haddad, have said they have placed their forces on full alert.

Mr. Arafat returned to Beirut today after talks in Riyadh. In a statement quoted today by Al Thawra, the newspaper of Iraq's ruling Baath Party, Mr. Arafat said the Israelis were beating their war drums.

Angry mob burns down  
French Tripoli embassy

PARIS, Feb. 4 (R) — An angry mob burned down the French embassy in the Libyan Jamahiriya today, in an apparent protest against French military aid to neighbouring Tunisia.

The French foreign ministry said the embassy staff managed to escape before demonstrators chanting "France, get out of Tunisia" set fire to the mission in Tripoli.

A ministry spokesman said Ambassador Charles Malin had asked the Libyan authorities for increased protection for the embassy shortly before the attack. He said France had lodged an official protest with the Libyan foreign ministry against "this unprovoked action and the inadmissible behaviour of the Libyan authorities".

The official Libyan News Agency (JANA) said demonstrators had marched on the embassy to protest against what it termed French intervention in Tunisia, but it did not mention the building being attacked.

JANA said the marchers condemned French aid to Tunisia to "suppress the people's revolution which started in the city of Gafsa and is now spreading in Tunisia".

France increased military aid to Tunisia after a protracted battle between guerrillas and government security forces in the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa on Jan. 27. Forty-one people, including 22 Tunisian soldiers, were killed.

One of the guerrilla leaders who was captured said on Tunis Television later that the attack had been financed by the Libyan Jamahiriya with the aim of overthrowing the Tunisian regime.

Three French warships sailed for the area shortly after the battle and France lent Tunisia two air force transports and two helicopters to tighten security in the Gafsa region. Tunisia recalled its ambassador to Tripoli and asked the Libyan ambassador to leave Tunis. Relations between the two North African neighbours have been strained since a 1974 unification accord collapsed.

The French mission was the fourth western embassy to be set on fire in recent months. Last year the U.S. embassies in Tripoli and Islamabad were put to the torch by angry crowds protesting against American foreign policy.

Last week the Spanish embassy in Guatemala city was set alight when security forces stormed it to release hostages taken by militant peasants. A total of 39 people died in the blaze.

Begin steps into growing row over  
Jewish desecration of Christian shrines

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today stepped into a growing row over desecration of Christian shrines in occupied Jerusalem by Jewish vandals and promised action to stop it.

"The authorities will not tolerate acts of this kind," he said in a statement.

His statement followed complaints by Christian clergymen that Israeli authorities had done little to hunt down Jewish extremists who have desecrated the shrines in recent weeks.

The vandals have smashed stained glass windows, defaced tombstones and daubed Christian bookshelves with the words "Pigs", "Bloodsuckers", "Missionaries". Some clergymen have been spat upon and threatened. Damage is estimated at between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Mr. Begin claimed religious tolerance had been exercised during the 13 years since Israel captured Arab East Jerusalem. "The authorities will therefore do their utmost to prevent a recurrence of such criminal acts," he said.

Christian clergymen have recently criticised Mr. Begin for not taking a public stand on the issue. Their criticism echoed complaints from other quarters that the Begin government consistently took a lenient view of Jewish extremism.

Newspapers and politicians have cited police inaction against the ultra-orthodox Jews who regularly throw rocks at motor traffic on a highway running close by Jerusalem's religious quarter. Critics say Jewish extremist lawbreaking is openly tolerated while Arab nationalist offences are vigorously prosecuted.

No move has been taken against Jewish women demonstrators who for months have been in unauthorised occupation of a building in Hebron. The extremist Gush Emunim settler movement was allowed to flaunt orders by both the Supreme Court and by the government before finally being removed yesterday from controversial Elon Moreh settlement on the West Bank.

A senior government official told newsmen after Mr. Begin's statement today that four suspected vandals had been arrested in Jerusalem so far. All were teenage members of the Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach sect which preaches violent methods to uphold Jewish supremacy. Rabbi Kahane is the founder of the Jewish Defence League in the United States.

West Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek has voiced disquiet at the vandalism. He told Israel Radio: "We'll get the little bastards responsible for this."

The senior government official said it was difficult to place a permanent guard on every potential target in a place as dotted with religious shrines as Jerusalem. But he promised that "ways and

means will be adopted."

The complaint that prompted Mr. Begin's statement came from the United Christian Council in Israel, largest inter-church organisation in occupied Jerusalem. The churchmen said: "Civil authorities have so far failed to exhaust all possibilities to curb recent manifestations of anti-Christian fanaticism in Jerusalem. It is not infrequently said and felt that the perpetrators of such acts enjoy relative impunity."

The churchmen called for an internationally guaranteed statute for Jerusalem to prevent religious attacks. Israeli authorities, who resist any suggestion of special status for Jerusalem, say such a statute is unnecessary because sufficient guarantees already exist.

Sharon accuses Begin of  
weak leadership in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (R) — Israeli political leaders were trying to avert a split in the coalition cabinet today after Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon accused Prime Minister Menachem Begin of weak leadership.

Mr. Sharon wrote a letter to Mr. Begin yesterday saying that "no hand appeared to be steering" the government. His aides told reporters that he felt the prime minister was encouraging slanders against his settlement policies.

Mr. Sharon has frequently found himself at odds with cabinet colleagues over his advocacy of unlimited Israeli settlement of the occupied Arab West Bank.

The latest outburst was prompted by charges by Mr. Pesach Grupper, a member of the liberal faction in the ruling Likud

alliance, that the agriculture ministry had paid grossly inflated prices for West Bank land to be used for settlements.

Without naming Mr. Grupper in his letter, Mr. Sharon criticised

the prime minister for discussing the issue with "a chatterbox and an insignificant Knesset member instead of shutting him up."

The agriculture minister said all land purchase was legal and that future sales to Israelis were in jeopardy because of Mr. Grupper's unfounded charges. An aide of Mr. Sharon said the liberal faction wanted to take control of the agriculture ministry, and that Mr. Grupper wanted the portfolio for himself.

The liberals have been demanding another ministry since one of its representatives, Mr. Simcha Ehrlich, resigned as finance minister last November. Likud leaders were trying to invoke party discipline today to head off a direct confrontation between the liberals and supporters of Mr. Sharon.



Ariel Sharon

## Regional Briefs

LI, Feb. 4 (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said he would visit Iran soon for talks with revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Libyan News Agency (JANA) reported today. He told a meeting of revolutionaries here the visit would be a gesture of alliance with the Iranian people and a historic step in the establishment of "the bridge front to support Muslims and the weak in the world." Qadhafi said Libya would not hesitate to halt oil production if the Islamic revolution in Iran. Any aggression against Iran would be regarded as aggression against Libya, he said. He did not set a date for his trip.

Feb. 4 (R) — The current chairman of the U.N. General Assembly, Mr. Salem Abamad Salem, arrived here today from Baghdad and had talks with the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani. Official sources said the talks dealt with international developments, the Middle East crisis and Arab relations. Mr. Salem said that during his two-day stay he would discuss with Qatari officials the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region.

AT, Feb. 4 (AP) — The American civil rights leader Jesse Jackson arrived in Kuwait today from Saudi Arabia as part of a Gulf states. He was due to meet with the Emir, Sheikh Fahd Al Sabah, tomorrow to discuss the latest Middle East developments, particularly in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

RA, Feb. 4 (R) — Iraq today denied Turkish press reports that ethnic Kurds had been executed recently in Iraq. A report by the Iraqi embassy here described the reports as "racist propaganda." Turkish newspapers had alleged that ethnic Kurds were executed in anti-Turkish moves by Baghdad government several weeks ago. They gave no reasons for the alleged executions. Last Saturday, the Jerusalem also alleged that 25 other ethnic Kurds had been killed in north-west Iraq, near the Turkish border and that the Turkish population was being harassed by Iraqi police.

BI, Feb. 4 (R) — In the clearest sign yet of a thaw in relations between Ethiopia and neighbouring Sudan, Ethiopian Prime Minister Mengistu Haile Mariam has sent his congratulations to the ruling Socialist Union. Addis Ababa Radio reported that Lt. Col. Mengistu said in his message he was "confident" in the election of President Mengistu will greatly enhance the relations and historic ties between the two countries. "Attempts at mediation by the Organisation of African States (OAU), relations between the two countries have been at a low level for several years because of the secessionist war in the Red Sea province of Eritrea. Several hundred Eritrean refugees live in camps in Sudan. Last week, Addis Ababa Radio announced that a ministerial border committee would be established to "monitor and control illegal acts along the common border."

HA, Feb. 4 (R) — Two French warships arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a four-day goodwill visit to the United Arab Emirates. The official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said the embassy sources said the ships, the escort vessels Jeanne d'Armes and the Victor Schoelcher, were based in Abu Dhabi and had called at the former French colony of Djibouti in Africa before docking here. WAM said the ships' captains met the chief of staff of the UAE's armed forces, Gen. Adnan Al Khalidi. France has a fleet of 18 warships watching the sea from the Gulf through the Indian Ocean, according to naval officials.

VI, Feb. 4 (R) — An Egyptian delegation arrived today to build for the first Arab embassy ever to be opened in the state. An Israeli team has already rented a house for mission in a villa in a smart Cairo suburb. The two counsels exchange ambassadors later this month. Meanwhile, two Israeli and foreign tourists today crossed the an-Israeli border in the Sinai Desert. The vehicles were stopped for a week after an Israeli bus was refused entry into because some passengers had failed to obtain visas.

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# Jordan faces staggering JD 112m 1980 oil import bill

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (JT)—Jordan expects to pay JD 112 million for oil imports this fiscal year, Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sahraf said today during a session of the National Consultative Council (NCC). This figure, he added, amounts to over half of the government's domestic revenues.

He noted that the government had earmarked JD 20 million for fuel subsidies in the 1980 fiscal budget. He added, however, that the price of the crude oil Jordan imports had been raised by \$6 a barrel in November, and by another \$2 very recently, bringing it to \$26 a barrel.

In view of the increases, he said, the government faces a subsidy bill of JD 61 million for this year.

"It is necessary," he continued, "to place these facts before the council and before Jordanian and Arab public opinion, because this amount will overburden our local resources as a state and a people."

He said that as a consequence of the rise in oil prices Jordan's development and military programmes would be undermined and a large social burden would be placed on the country.

Sharif Abdul Hamid said that Jordan has recently made contact with Arab oil-producing states to discuss the subject of oil prices. The talks, he added, had been frank and clear and conducted in a fraternal spirit, with Jordan stressing that the whole Arab nation ought to participate in the responsibilities and burdens of confronting all the challenges facing the Arabs; and that the difficult circumstances of the non-oil producing Arab states, due to the increase in oil prices, ought to be taken into consideration.

The subject is now under consideration, he said, by the oil-producing Arab states.

Jordan has not yet received a firm answer.

The cabinet, he noted, has been giving serious study to the problem. It has been reviewing plans drawn up by specialised committees on "suitable ways to transcend the problem" and to guide consumption by formulating a programme that takes into consideration the problems of both the government and the citizens.

After Sharif Abdul Hamid made his statement in response to a question, a National Consultative Council member, Mr. Abdullah Rimawi, proposed that the NCC make an appeal to popular councils and governments in the oil-producing states to realise the responsibilities Jordan has to shoulder as a confrontation state which represents the last line of defence of the Arab nation before the Zionist challenge. His suggestion was approved by acclamation.

The adverse effects of the increases in the price of crude oil imported by Jordan were discussed by the cabinet at its meeting yesterday, according to Minister of Information Mr. Sa'id Tal. He added that a national plan for reducing electricity and fuel consumption had also been reviewed by the cabinet.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency (JNA) today, Minister of Finance Salem Masadeh said that the increase in international oil prices "can't help but have an effect on the price of petroleum products sold in Jordan." He said that while Jordan will pay JD 112 million for the crude oil it imports during the

coming year, receipts from sales of petroleum products here will only reach JD 51 million during the same period.

He noted that assuming that world oil prices remain at the same level and that oil prices within the kingdom do not change, the JD 61 million deficit will constitute 30 per cent of the government's domestic revenues in 1980.

He added that the government treasury obviously cannot bear this extra burden for long unless it sacrifices public services and development programmes. The government, Mr. Masadeh said, will not accept nor "even think of" this alternative.

He expressed the hope that the oil-producing Arab states will show understanding now, as they have in the past, by directing more financial aid to Jordan.

In a separate interview, Minister of Trade and Industry Ali Nsour also told JNA that the increases in the price of crude oil would clearly have an adverse effect on the Jordanian economy, particularly on transport.

He pointed out that available statistics on consumption indicate that air and land transport account for 50 per cent of petroleum consumption in Jordan. Industry accounts for 15 per cent, electric power generation for 14 per cent and heating, agriculture and other uses another 21 per cent.

He added that during the past three years, transit fees earned by the government from the Trans-

Arabian Pipeline (TAPline) had averaged no more than \$3 million per annum.

During 1978 and 1979, he said, the government subsidy of fuel oil had reached JD 20 million and JD 27 million respectively. The projected JD 61 million subsidy for this year, he added, would constitute a heavy burden on the treasury.

It seems clear that the government is relying heavily on a smaller rate of increase in the level of petroleum consumption in 1980 than last year — through the conservation programmes the cabinet is now discussing — in order to attain a bill for imported crude oil of only JD 112 million.

Jordan imports its crude oil from Saudi Arabia at a price that

now stands at \$26 a barrel. Assuming that the price remains stable throughout the year, 112 million will buy 14.2 million barrels a year. This would amount to an 8.4 per cent increase in consumption over 1979. In that year 13.1 million barrels were imported at a total cost of about JD 70 million. However, the 15 imports were 20 per cent more than those of the previous year. So projected increase in 1980 is considerably lower than that in previous year.

So brakes will have to be applied to the rate of increase in imports of petroleum and domestic price hikes on petroleum products, seem inevitable. For the first time the government is seriously considering conservation as a means for controlling Jordan's oil bill.

## Premier receives refugee delegation

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (JNA)—The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, received in his office this evening a delegation of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons in the Kingdom, with whom he discussed the problems arising from the curtailment of the services of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The prime minister said that Jordan's position with regard to the Palestinian issue emanates from its basic convictions and deep belief in the national rights of the Palestinian people. He added that Jordan has close and basic ties with the problem of refugees and displaced Palestinians, and that Jordan's commitment and continuity in supporting their cause and providing the necessary services to them springs from its belief in that cause's justice and in Jordan's fraternal duty.

The world community, he said, should not evade its responsibilities for the Palestinian refugee issue, and UNRWA, which was established for this purpose, represents the international responsibility. It should continue extending its services and support to the refugees without departing from this principle or cutting its services and obligations. Delegation members expressed their support of the Jordanian government's stand with regard to the Palestinian issue.

Members of the delegation later spoke of the deprivations the refugees suffer due to the reduction of UNRWA's services in education, health and supply. They also expressed the significance of having UNRWA's headquarters in the Middle East to be aware of their problems at close hand.

## UNRWA chief due here today

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (JNA)—United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Commissioner General O. Rydbeck is due in Amman today for a visit to last several days. He will hold talks with Jordanian government officials on matters connected with the world agency's programme during this visit. Mr. Rydbeck will be accompanied by a number of UNRWA officials.

## What rubbish!

IT WILL BE good if the Jordan Electricity Authority does find it feasible to begin using Amman's rubbish supply to start generating electricity, along the lines outlined in an article in today's paper. One gets the impression sometimes that such a scheme may indeed be the only way to keep us all from getting buried in the stuff.

We all lead increasingly "disposable" lives as our society becomes more and more consumer-orientated. Gone are the days, for example, when our food purchases all came fresh from the source and were almost totally disposed of through human consumption. Today, it seems, everything comes in packages — paper bags, cellophane wrappers, cartons, cans, bottles and boxes. It is these containers, once discarded, which are increasingly visible — together with cast-off (but at least organic) orange peels, eggshells and lettuce leaves — strewn across our city landscape.

To be sure, Amman residents are commendably disciplined in the use of the big, black garbage bags and are diligent in preparing these malodorous parcels for collection by the municipality's small army of rubbish collectors. These noble souls, in turn, are quite efficient in loading the bags onto their carts or wheelbarrows and assembling them in a central place either for burning or for further collection by the municipality's fearsome-looking fleet of garbage trucks. These yellow monsters seem quite effective in lapping up the refuse, masticating it for awhile and then ferrying it off to points unknown, presumably to the municipal tip, whose perpetual fires are a prominent landmark to those arriving in Amman by air, day or night.

Good as it is — and anyone who's been to Beirut recently can testify to the unpleasantness that results when a city's refuse is not disposed of — this system is beginning to be overloaded.

For one thing, as the population, and its (literally) disposable income increases, so does the resulting mountain of garbage. A more readily apparent problem now, however, seems to be the difficulty of collecting and disposing of the rubbish contributed daily by the growing number of people living in the city's burgeoning suburbs and outlying hills and valleys. All our best efforts to bag our garbage and convey it personally to what appear to be central collection points (places along the road where hillsides of black bags periodically appear) seem by the next day to have been defeated by the depredations of rampaging hordes of stray cats, dogs, chickens, birds and heaven knows what else. These armies of the night, in search of edible morsels amid the recement, spill and scatter our carefully packaged dross along the roads and across the fields and over the hillsides of our fair exurbs. Are the men who accompany the garbage-eating trucks on their rounds expected first to have to rake up the resulting mess?

With a view to the day when our debris will miraculously be turned into electricity, we would recommend that the municipality invest in some large containers — perhaps even the bins used in some countries which can be picked up by garbage trucks fitted with mechanical arms — into which we may deposit our rejectments. These bins, placed strategically throughout the city, could keep us from having to look today at the detritus which we lovingly packaged and deposited along the road yesterday. And it would help us to get into the habit of contributing to the fuel supply of tomorrow.

## NCC defines W.B. committee's duties

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (JT)—At its session today, the National Consultative Council (NCC) approved a proposal defining the duties of the council's West Bank committee.

The committee, one of seven within the NCC, was established during the first meeting of the NCC after it was founded in 1978. However, it was inactive and its duties were never defined. With the recent change in government, the committee was reactivated and met for the first time this year.

The duties the committee has formulated for itself are: 1. To follow up and to organise contacts with all groups of people in the West Bank; 2. To coordinate with government bodies on all things concerning the steadfastness of the people of the West Bank; 3. To look into any law, policy or complaint having to do with the steadfastness and fate of the people of the West Bank that is referred to the committee by the NCC; 4. To meet at any time to discuss any matter relating to the West Bank, to familiarise themselves with the situation, considering means to deal with it and providing recommendations to the NCC.

Mr. Khalid Fayyad, president of the committee, told the Jordan Times today that he will meet with the prime minister next week to discuss problems of the people on the West Bank.

## Israel releases Palestinian-American held for one month

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP)—An American citizen of Palestinian origin arrested in December on suspicion of having contact with commando organisations has been released, U.S. and Israeli officials said today.

Officials said Mr. Issa Hanna has been released on Jan. 28 after spending more than a month in an Israeli prison. He left over the weekend for Rome.

Mr. Hanna, who works for an American pharmaceutical company in Rome, was arrested in December while visiting his parents in Ramallah.

"The investigation was completed and he was released," a source in Israel's military government in the West Bank told the Associated Press.

Mr. Hanna's arrest was kept secret for three weeks before Israeli newspapers reported that he would be tried in a military court on a charge of having contact with anti-Israeli Palestinian organisations.

Israeli law permits the prosecution of persons acting against Israel anywhere in the world. But no formal charges were filed against Mr. Hanna, and he was released, an official in the U.S. Consulate in occupied Jerusalem said.

The official said he had visited Mr. Hanna in prison and conveyed messages to his family. But he declined comment on charges by a Palestinian rights organisation in Chicago that Mr. Hanna claimed he was mistreated during his imprisonment.

Israel arrested another Palestinian-American three years ago under the same statute. Mr. Sami Esmail, a graduate of Michigan State University, served 10 months in prison before the Israelis deported him.

Mr. Esmail was arrested in 1976 when he came to visit his dying father in the West Bank. He was convicted of belonging to the

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and training at a PFLP base in Libya.

## TO LET

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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1. The Middle East Insurance Company invites submission of prequalification data by specialised contracting firms, which can qualify through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude.
2. Prequalification data shall but not be limited to the following:
  - Name, address, country and date of incorporation and type of firm.
  - Names of principals and key employees of firm, including professional specialities and experience.
  - List of contracts underway or completed by firm in the last five years of similar type of construction under consideration with brief description, locations or owner, total cost.
  - Provide name and address of firm's bankers or other credit reference.
  - Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree or qualification of firm for the above work.
3. Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than 12:00 (noon) Feb. 20, 1980, to the Middle East Insurance Company, Cairo Amman Building, Shabsough Street, Amman (1st floor); or P.O. Box 1802, Amman; or Dar Al Handasa (Shair and Partners), P.O. Box 2292 Amman, opposite N.usher Hospital.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Whoever reads His Majesty King Hussein's statement to the British newspaper *The Observer* will find Jordan's stand to be more resolute and firm than ever.

There is nothing "new" in the Jordanian position to satisfy the hopes of the parties to the Camp David agreements, such as giving-up the Palestinian people's rights or agreeing to the incomplete peace formula which Israel, Egypt and the United States are trying to impose on the region.

In his interview, the King once again said the American peace effort in the Middle East — which is based on the Camp David agreements — is destined to fail.

In emphasising the inevitability of this failure, the King exposed what the Camp David parties are trying to conceal. He said that the formula which they put forward has confined the matter to Egypt and Israel, and kept out the major party — the Palestinians — as well as other parties to the conflict.

King Hussein was keen on reiterating the Jordanian stand on the Camp David accords by presenting the alternative, which is a comprehensive and just peace — the only way to stability.

AL DUSTOUR: Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd's statement, which came one day after the U.S. special Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz cut short his visit to Riyadh and one day before the arrival of the U.S. president's national security advisor, clearly explains the dangers of U.S. support for Israel. It also emphasises the Saudi rejection of Camp David and the kingdom's call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

It seems the U.S. was embarrassed by Saudi Arabia's candour, and felt the need to leak press reports about a new U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East, to take Palestinian rights into consideration and to be presented to the U.N. Security Council. Last August, the U.S. attitude led to postponing debate on Palestinian rights at the Security Council to enable the U.S. administration to evaluate the situation in the region in the light of the outcome of the Camp David agreements.

There is still time for the U.S. to adopt a balanced stand, for which we have always called, with regard to the Palestinian issue. This may be its last chance to take such a stand.



## Social Development moves to ease delinquents' plight

Vorah Barger  
Times Staff Reporter

Feb. 4 -- All 32 being held at the rehabilitation and Centre were transferred to the Ministry of Social Development to a recently rented centre for juveniles in suburb of Amman.

### an, S.A. duty ption list

Feb. 4 (JNA)—The Jordanian-Saudi joint economic committee, signed here this morning an amendment to a 1974 agreement which gave Jordanian goods exemption from duties.

ites also contain a dis-facilitation of travel at border posts, setting arcial centres, par-in international fairs ific and technological

remand centres, which house boys awaiting trial or sentence. The new remand centre, the fourth, has a capacity of 100.

The opening of the new remand centre indicates the attention the Ministry of Social Development is giving to the kingdom's growing problem of juvenile delinquency. In 1979 the number of juvenile delinquents registered with the Jordanian courts rose to 4,500, a 20 per cent increase over the previous year.

Dr. Taha Zahran, head of the ministry's Juvenile Delinquency Department, told the Jordan Times that he attributes the rise in delinquency to growing urbanisation and the weakening of family ties. He noted that the greatest increase in the number of juvenile delinquents had taken place in the Amman-Zarqa area.

The establishment of independent juvenile courts is the ministry's next priority for improvement in the treatment of juvenile delinquents. The youngsters are now tried together with adults in regular courts. A social worker at the department has described these juvenile trials in the regular courts as "a very traumatic experience that has a very negative psychological effect on young offenders."

To try to improve matters, the social development ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, plans to institute a pilot juvenile court in Amman in the near future. It has been proposed that a full-time judge should hear juvenile cases in this independent court, in the presence of three social workers. The department strongly favours a system in which at least one of the social workers assisting at the trials would be a woman.

The special court, it is hoped, will not only have a more positive psychological effect on the juvenile defendant, but also expedite trials that are now often drawn out. If the pilot court proves a success in Amman, the department hopes to open up more such courts in Irbid, Salt and other urban centres. One limiting factor of the project, Dr. Zahran said, was the shortage of judges in Jordan.

The ministry also plans to open a classifying centre this year. This will be a place where juvenile delinquents will stay for a few days after they have been sentenced, while social workers decide what

sort of institution is best for the boy according to his delinquent problem and need for training.

Jordan has two types of centres for juveniles who have been convicted of a crime. The other sort is called "preventive", and houses "potential" juvenile delinquents who have not committed a crime. These latter are either homeless or have been found guilty of vagrancy.

The classifying centre will assign juveniles to one of Jordan's three preventive and six curative correctional centres. The choice of the particular centre will be decided by matching the boy's abilities with the type of instruction offered at the various institutions.

The ministry's policy is to avoid institutionalisation where possible. It prefers that the juveniles should remain, when possible, with their families under the observation of a probation officer. "We would like to focus on the family atmosphere in reforming juveniles," Dr. Zahran said. Accordingly, the department is working for better and wider participation of voluntary associations in the work of the department. It also emphasises the importance of helping the families of juvenile delinquents as a preventive measure.

Juvenile delinquency among girls, he said, is not a major problem. There has been very little increase in, their number which hovers around 100 a year. Most of the ministry's work with them is of a preventive nature. There is a centre in Asharufiya that houses vagrant or homeless girls or ones abused by their parents. Another centre is Sweileh serves as a remand centre and a place in which to put girls under protective custody. Most cases involving girl juveniles, he said, are settled out of court with the help of governors, so that girls by and large are spared the traumatic trials to which boys are now subjected.

Despite the smallness of the problem with girl delinquents, the ministry plans to widen the currently limited training programme at Sweileh. Most of the girl delinquents, a social worker at the department explained, are hardcore school dropouts, often illiterate, and therefore cannot attend classes at regular schools as many of the boy delinquents do.



The incidence of juvenile delinquency increased 20 per cent in Jordan last year. The Ministry of Social Development is now taking a number of steps to improve their treatment.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be partly cloudy, with a chance of local showers in the middle and northern regions. Winds will be light and variable, shifting to southwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	low 4	high 11
Aqaba	8	18
Deserts	3	14
Jordan Valley	8	18

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	295.00/297.00
U.K. sterling	670.80/674.80
West German mark	169.00/170.00
Swiss franc	180.30/181.40
French franc	72.20/72.60
Italian lire	(for every 100) 36.40/36.60
Japanese yen	(for every 100) 122.50/123.20
Dutch guilder	153.10/154.00
Belgium franc	104.00/104.60
Swedish crown	70.70/71.10

## JEA explores electricity production from refuse

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 4 -- The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) is studying the possibility of turning Amman's garbage into electricity.

A joint technical committee whose members represent the municipality, the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority and the JEA will visit several European countries next week to gather information on thermal power stations fuelled by refuse. They will investigate power stations in France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Denmark that are equipped with generators powered by steam which is heated by the burning of garbage.

"We know the engineering aspects of such a project, and that poses no difficulties for us," JEA's director of planning, Dr. Ibrahim

Badran, told the Jordan Times today. "What we want to study is the economic and technical practicality of this kind of power station in Jordan."

Such a power station would not only help to solve the growing problem of disposing of garbage in the Amman-Zarqa region; it would provide needed electricity to help meet the increasing demand for energy.

If the team returns with information that indicates this kind of power station would be practical in Jordan, then a full-scale feasibility study would likely be conducted. Under consideration is a 12-25 megawatt thermal power station to serve the Amman-Zarqa region. No decision has been made on where it would be located, but indications are that it would be built somewhere between the two cities.

One of the factors in deter-

mining the practicality of the project is how much garbage is required each day. Amman alone produces over 1,000 tons of garbage daily. This could easily be trucked to a nearby power station instead of going to one of several landfill sites. If this amount is not enough fuel to keep the turbines running, the garbage could be supplemented with any other combustible material, such as oil.

Construction of the power station would take about three years, but the entire project, including studies and preparation of specifications, would probably span six or seven years. It could be a year before the JEA determines if the project is practical for Jordan. But if it is, Jordan may join the group of countries which are also feeling the crunch from high energy costs and are attempting to exploit their resources -- even, unlikely as it may sound, their own garbage.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	6744	2,050	2,000	2,050
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	200	15,500	15,500	15,500
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	710	7,350	7,250	7,250
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	4600	1,750	1,750	1,750
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	50	1,750	1,750	1,750
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	800	19,000	19,000	19,000
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	32200	1,900	1,800	1,810
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	6350	2,440	2,410	2,420
Petra Bank	JD 1,000	18500	3,000	2,700	2,700
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 10,000	550	18,000	17,250	18,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 5,000	1200	17,000	17,000	17,000
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	11479	4,000	3,980	3,980
Arab Company for Paper Manufacture and Trade	JD 1,000	3800	1,520	1,500	1,500
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	3250	1,350	1,320	1,350
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	5500	1,190	1,180	1,190
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	24890	1,950	1,950	1,950
Dur Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	18268	2,100	2,050	2,050
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	2602	4,670	4,500	4,670
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	19300	1,150	1,100	1,120
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	100	23,800	23,800	23,800
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2300	1,500	1,420	1,420
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	3000	1,200	1,200	1,200
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	679	1,140	1,140	1,140
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	1000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1000	3,700	3,700	3,700
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 1,000	4400	2,600	2,450	2,600
National Steel Industry	JD 5,000	9893	12,200	12,100	12,120
	JD 10,000	500	16,100	16,000	16,100

Total Volume Traded on Monday, Feb. 4, 1980: JD 538,343

Total number of shares traded: 183,866

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989	JD 10,000	68	693	10,200	10,200

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## Holmes retains heavyweight title

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 4 (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Larry Holmes of the United States floored Italian challenger Lorenzo Zanon twice in the fourth round then knocked him out at 2:39 of the sixth to retain his title yesterday. Putting on a splendid display of power and mobility, Holmes had little trouble with the balding Italian and it was simply a matter of time before the knockout came. A left-right-left combination to the jaw wobbled Zanon early in the sixth. Holmes continued landing solid combinations to the head until a devastating right cross put Zanon on the ropes and then on the floor.

Zanon, obviously dazed and hurt, was kneeling by the count of eight but referee Cay Solis continued until the count reached ten and the fight was over. Holmes now has 33 victories against no losses while Zanon, ranked number five by the WBC, slips to 25-5-2. It is the third time in as many appearances in the United States that the 28-year-old from Lempate, Italy has been knocked out.

Holmes, who weighs 97 kgs, effectively combined stick-and-move tactics and flat-footed punching to track down and take out Zanon. Neither showed much in way of offense in the first round but in the second Holmes began stalking Zanon and going for the head. A solid left-right combination to the jaw put Zanon down early in the fourth. He was up at the count of five but Holmes immediately landed a right and the Italian bounced off the ropes and hit the floor.

Zanon was up by three this time and began running away from Holmes. But again Holmes found Zanon and dazed him with a right hand to the head. This time, however, when Zanon did not go to the canvas, Solis stepped in and gave the Italian a standing eight-count. The standing eight-count is not recognised in the state of Nevada and Nevada's athletic commission executive secretary Roy Tennyson said after the fight that it should not have been administered. It made little difference, though, for in the fifth and sixth Holmes continued putting punches together and eventually, inevitably, Zanon fell and stayed down.

This was Holmes' fifth title defence since winning the WBC crown in June, 1978 and all have ended in knockouts or technical knockouts. Holmes, a heavy favourite entering the bout, now is scheduled to meet Leroy Jones here on March 31. If he wins he is

scheduled to meet the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, either current holder John Tate or Mike Weaver, in the autumn in a bout to unify the heavyweight title for the first time since 1978. Zanon was bidding to become the first Italian-born heavyweight to win a world championship since Primo Camera 47 years ago.

## Gomez stops Valdes in sixth round

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 4 (R) — Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico set a record by stopping the 11th successive challenger for his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-bantamweight title, Ruben Valdes of Colombia, in the sixth round yesterday. Valdes' corner stopped the fight between the sixth and seventh rounds with the challenger sitting on his stool not offering any objections, thus giving Gomez victory by a technical knockout.

Gomez was in control throughout the bout and had Valdes hurt, wobbly and defenceless as the bell sounded to end the sixth round. Gomez's eleventh straight knockout or technical knockout in title defences broke the record for any weight division in boxing which he had shared with Roberto Duran of Panama, who managed the feat as a lightweight. The 23-year-old Gomez said he will now move up to the featherweight ranks and, hopefully, get a title shot against WBC champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico later this year.

WBC president Jose Sulaiman said Saturday Gomez would probably meet Sanchez, who won the title yesterday from Ameri-

can Danny "Little Red" Lopez in Phoenix, in a mandatory title defence within six months. But Sulaiman said Sanchez must first have two optional defences while Gomez must defeat one featherweight opponent. Gomez is scheduled to meet Eddie Ndikuwu of Nigeria, the WBC's second-ranked featherweight contender, late in March in San Juan. Weighing in at 55.3 kgs, Gomez completely outclassed Valdes, who scaled 55 kgs. Gomez scored with left-right combinations almost at will against the 25-year-old challenger, who offered little in the way of resistance or offence.

Gomez first hurt Valdes in the second round and forced the challenger to hang on, then he softened his opponent with body shots for the next three rounds before going for the head and the kill in the sixth. A left hook snapped Valdes' head back in the opening seconds and Gomez quickly followed with a right-left combination to the chin which straightened the challenger. Two more rights to the temple and Valdes was wobbly, then Gomez landed a devastating left hook which forced Valdes on the ropes. Gomez then unleashed a torrent of punches to the head of a virtually defenceless Valdes until the bell rang. The referee went to the corner of Valdes between the sixth and seventh round and the challenger's cornerman said to stop the one-sided bout.

The win upped Gomez's record to 28-0-1 with 28 consecutive knockouts or technical knockouts. Valdes, the cousin of Rodrigo Valdes, former WBA middleweight champion, slipped to 43-6-1 and 28 knockouts. This was the second time Valdes has fought for a super-bantamweight title. He lost to WBA champion Ricardo Cardona in 1978. The bout, scheduled for 15 rounds, was on the undercard of the Larry Holmes-Lorenzo Zanon heavyweight championship at Caesar's Palace here.

## Kenyan runners win in athletics meet

SYDNEY, Feb. 4 (R) — Kenyan runners James Maina and Henry Rono provided two of the highlights at an international athletics meeting here last night which was dominated by overseas competitors. Maina won the 800 metres in one minute 49.8 seconds to extend his unbeaten sequence of international victories to 39, equalling Australian Herb Elliott's achievement. Rono, holder of four world records, brought the 12,000 crowd to their feet with a sprint finish which gave him the 5,000 metres in 13 minutes 35 seconds. His time was well outside his world mark of 13:08.4, but he left a good-class field trailing. Britain's Mike McLeod was second and Kip Rono of Kenya third. New Zealander John Walker, the Olympic 1,500 metres champion, showed no signs of the leg trouble which has plagued him for the last few years in winning the mile in 3:56.9, and star British sprinter Alan Wells won the 100 and 200 metres.

## Inter increase lead in Italian league

ROME, Feb. 4 (R) — Inter stretched their lead in the Italian soccer championship to five points yesterday on a day spoiled by short tempers and foul play. Inter and Bologna bored 55,000 fans in Milan, in a game of no goals but five bookings. Inter have 27 points from 19 matches and look certain to win the title for the first time since 1971. Champions Milan stay second despite losing 2-1 to Juventus, whose international striker Roberto Bertega scored both goals. The Roma-Napoli game maintained a dubious record by finishing 0-0 for the fourth year running.

## Swimmer clocked at record time

AMERSFOORT, Netherlands, Feb. 4 (R) — Christopher Cavanaugh (U.S.) set a world best time of 23.66 seconds for the 50 metres men's freestyle at an international swimming meeting here yesterday. It will not count as a world record as the distance is not recognised by the world swimming federation. The previous best time was 23.70 set by Claus Steinbach (West Germany).



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سلاسل



**DUSSELDORF** — Dusseldorf's new bridge over the Rhein will be the time spent driving from the frontier town of Aachen to the Ruhr and reduce through traffic in Dusseldorf residential areas. Unlike most autobahn bridges in West Germany, it has a footpath and bike-path as well as three lanes in each direction and a stopping lane in both directions. Our picture shows workers marking and painting signs on the road in preparation for the opening ceremony. (Dad photo)

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1980

# YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Consider your position in relation to other persons and think out ways by which you can along better with them. If you have anything of a natural or artistic nature to do, this is the time to do so. In fact, practically everyone is endowed with sense of neatness, fine finish.

**RIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Have more harmonious relations with partners and become more successful socially. Plan time for handling civic duties.

**AURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to please co-workers and know what they expect from you. Be less firm in a loved one and get along better.

**EMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Get into recreations that ate your spirits. Try to please a close tie more. Contact friend you haven't seen in a long time.

**SCORPIO CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Spend more on needed changes about the home. Invite important guests to your home. Much good can come of this.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are able to get those who across to others which have been impossible to do in the past. Improve partnerships appreciably.

**LIBRA** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study property and financial affairs well and know how best to improve them. Plan to add to savings account for possible emergencies later.

**SCORPIO** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Improve your appearance accomplish more in the right circles. Do whatever will improve personal relationships. Settle an argument.

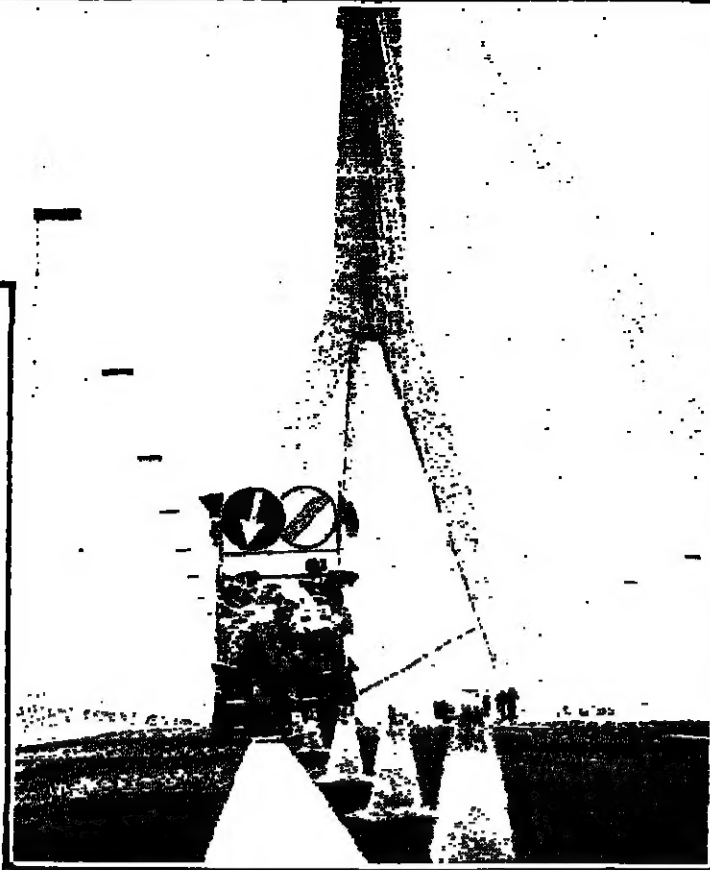
**CORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You like to investigate this is a fine day for that. Come up with the right answers to problems. Show more devotion to loved one.

**AGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go after personal affairs after you have studied them from every angle. Admiration is pretty much up to you.

**APRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Situations arise that test your ability. Come through with flying colors. It is the time to get involved in community affairs.

**QUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get into activities that you to advance in right channels. Make right contacts who can also give you the data you need.

**SCORPIO** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure to handle responsibilities in a sensible and clever fashion. Also, be willing to run small errands for a loved one.



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GUJED**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**HOCEK**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**TEICED**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**MERMAH**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

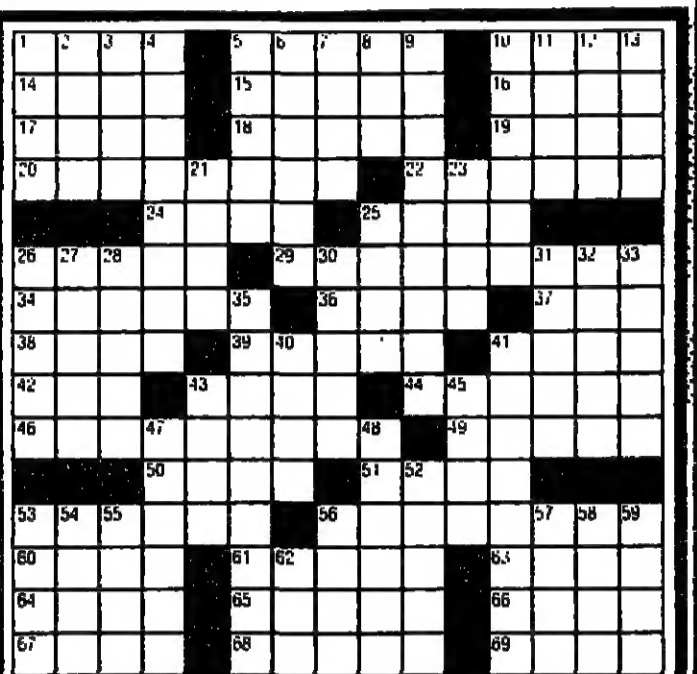
Answer: ANOTHER □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ TO □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAMED SOAPY CANINE FAUCET  
Answer: Crimes committed by receivers of stolen goods—"OFF-FENCES"

## THE Daily Crossword

by N.E. Campbell

ACROSS	22 Wyoming mountains	46 Warblers	12 Bard's river
1 Cager's objective	24 Mimic	49 Mountain ridge	13 Cures leather
5 Merino	25 Czech river	50 Cooking fat	21 — facto
10 Castle defense	26 Pierces	51 Outlay	23 A Gardner
14 Saint's fire	29 Baby carriages	52 Depicts	25 A Roberts
15 — Alegre, Brazil	34 Living room	60 Eleventh —	26 Practices for a bout
16 Onetime Spanish	36 Abnormal breathing sound	63 Winglike structures	27 Forbidden Harold or Richard
17 Untruthful one	37 Out of a branch	64 King of the Huns	30 Rhineland city
18 Circle or sanctorum	38 Proficient	65 Water wheel	31 Run away
19 Gaseous light	39 Roman official	66 — Royale	32 Thesaurus author
20 Columned structures: var.	41 Kind of stick	68 Tire surface	33 Fine china
	42 Caviar base	69 Sightseeing trip	35 Confinement
	43 It's clear to me		40 Property document
	44 Inclined		41 Picture
		DOWN	43 Danube tributary
		1 Distress call	45 Shoe form
		2 Sundry assortment	47 Stenem
		3 Sharil	48 Smelting refuse
		4 Easily carried	52 Mountain nymph
		5 Flavoring ingredient	53 Moby Dick's pursuer
		6 Ennobles	54 Memo
		7 Ocean birds	55 Cozen
		8 Season: Fr.	56 Undiluted
		9 Ship's windows	57 In addition
		10 Fireplace shell	58 Asian river
		11 Table spread	59 Relative of a haruspex
			62 Conjunction

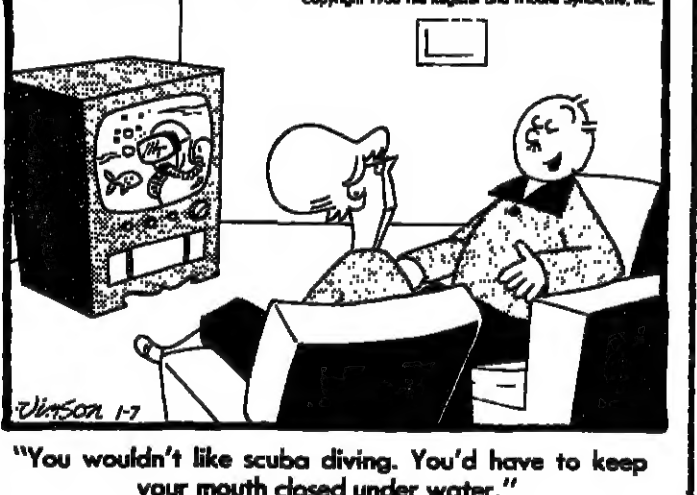


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## THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



## GOREN BRIDGE

**CHARLES H. GOREN**  
by the author of "The Big Book of Bridge" and "The Big Book of Solitaire"

**Q9652 ♠ KJ76 ♠ Q104 ♠ 7**  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl.  
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠  
Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠ Q83 ♠ A762 ♠ 853 ♠ A85  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q7—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠ K6 ♠ KJ92 ♠ K93 ♠ A382  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
4 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q8—As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠ 1032 ♠ KQJ52 ♠ QJ9 ♠ J3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

**Q9—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠ 1054 ♠ 83 ♠ AK952 ♠ K8.  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q10—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠ 1054 ♠ 83 ♠ AK952 ♠ K8.  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION BBC RADIO CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

CHANNEL 3:	CHANNEL 6:	GMT:	13:30 Network U.K.
5:30 Koran	6:30 French programme	04:00 Newsweek	13:45 A Jolly Good Show
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French	04:30 Young Music Makers	14:30 Talfout
6:00 Family Classics	7:30 News in Hebrew	04:45 Financial News: Reflections	15:00 Radio Newsworld
6:30 Code R	8:30 Comedy	05:00 News: 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook
7:30 Local programme	9:00 Classical Music	05:30 Think of Number	16:00 News: Commentary
8:00 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English	05:45 The World Today	16:15 The Few
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Crown Court	06:00 Newsweek	16:30 Taken at the Flood
9:30 Wrestling		06:30 DJ Roundtable	16:45 The World Today
10:00 Arabic series		07:00 News: 24 Hours	17:00 News: Scotland this Week
11:15 News in Arabic		07:30 The House at Pook Corner	17:15 30 Minute Theatre
		08:00 News: Reflections	17:45 Sports Round-up
		08:15 Network U.K.	18:00 News: News about Britain
		08:45 British Press Review	18:15 Radio Newsworld
		09:00 The World Today	18:30 The Farming World
		09:15 Financial News: Conduct	19:00 Outlook: Stock Market Report
		09:45 Nature Notebook	19:45 Music from Scotland
		10:00 DJ Roundtable	20:00 News: 24 Hours
		10:30 Sports International	20:30 The Steps of Malta
		11:00 News: News about Britain	21:15 The Pleasure's Yours
		11:15 Letter from London	22:00 News: The World Today
		11:25 Scotland this Week	22:25 Scotland this Week
		11:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral	22:45 Sports Round-up
		12:00 Radio Newsworld	23:00 News: Commentary
		12:15 Smells of the Day	
		12:45 Sports Round-up	
		13:00 News: 24 hours	

RADIO JORDAN	AMMAN AIRPORT
7:00 Sign on	ARRIVALS:
7:01 Morning Show	4:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF)
7:30 News Bulletin	8:00 Dubai, Bahrain (RJ/GF)
7:40 Morning Show	8:30 Kuwait
10:00 News Headlines	10:00 Beirut
10:30 Oriental Foods	11:05 Riyadh (SDI)
11:00 Sign off	12:05 Kuwait (KAC)
12:00 Sign on and News Headlines	13:50 Cairo (EA)
12:05 Radioheqne	14:00 New York
12:05 News Summary	17:30 Paris, Rome
13:05 Radioheqne	18:15 Cairo
14:00 News Bulletin	18:30 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
14:10 Music	18:35 Cairo (EA)
	18:45 Madrid, Athens
	19:15 Frankfurt
	19:45 Beirut (MEA)
	19:55 London, Vienna
	20:45 Cairo (EA)
	22:15 Damascus
	01:45 Cairo

DEPARTURES:	EMERGENCIES
7:30 Beirut	Doctors:
8:05 Damascus, London (BA)	Amman:
8:45 Beirut (MEA)	Yusef Husein (25478)
10:00 Frankfurt	Nayef Al Khadim (561204477)
10:30 Athens, Copenhagen	Irbid:
11:00 New York, Houston, Amsterdam	Adnan Al Naser (24192418)
11:30 Geneva, Brussels	Zarga:
12:05 Riyadh (SDI)	Abdul Karim Al Khushushneh (163022)
13:00 Cairo	Pharmacies:
14:01 Kuwait (KAC)	Amman:
14:45 Cairo (EA)	Abu Ghazaleh (25240)
16:30 Cairo	Al Subhah (22157)
19:40 Cairo (EA)	
20:00 Damascus	
20:30 Bahrain, Dubai (RJ/GF)	
21:00 Jeddah	
21:30 Doha, Kuwait	
21:45 Cairo (EA)	
23:30 Cairo	
23:59 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	

American Centre	Tel. 41320
British Council	41474
French Cultural Centre	27144
Geoffrey Institute	41493
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24408
Hava Am Centre	65148
Husein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41768
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	26111
University of Jordan Library	36111
Crudele Museum	36141
Fulkon Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)	
Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24301-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	3711-2
Police headquarters	30141
Naples roving patrol rescue (police)	21111, 37777
Spoken 24 hours a day for emergency	25218
Airport information (ALIA)	23111
Jordan Television	24124
Rail, English Section	19
Fire, fire, police	22041
Fire headquarters	22181

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)	
Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 22-448
Al Shu'bi Art Gallery	225-527
Times (in Arabic)	494
Amman City Office	582-982
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-011
British Cultural Centre	333-504
Deutscher Demokratischer Kulturkreis	333-022
French Cultural Centre	330-614
Karim Theatre	222-016
Soviet Cultural Centre	114-853
Spanish Cultural Centre	225-620
Ummu Art Gallery	334-003
Zahara Public Library	334-619
West German Cultural Institute	111-318
	225-924



## Protesting overcrowded conditions At least 32 die during U.S. prison uprising

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 4 (R) -- At least 32 prisoners died in a series of bloody revenge battles during an uprising at the New Mexico State Prison near here and the death toll could rise, prison officials said today.

Fifty guards and prisoners have been taken to a local hospital. A guard and seven prisoners are said to be in critical condition.

"Prisoners killed prisoners and mutilated them, and in some cases

burned them beyond recognition," a state police spokesman said. He added that police and national guardsmen who stormed the jail late yesterday had not fired a shot.

The security forces met no resistance from the 400 rioters armed with clubs and knives who had started fires in the cellblocks during the 33-hour uprising.

Officials estimated that the fires caused millions of dollars worth of damage and prisoners' records had probably been destroyed. Part of the prison is still to be searched.

One of the dead prisoners was reported to have been set on fire with a blowtorch and another had his head cut off, apparently with a shovel, officials said.

The rioting, the most serious in a U.S. prison since 43 prisoners and guards died in an uprising at New York State Prison at Attica in 1971, began on Saturday morning.

Prisoners seized 15 guards as hostages and started fires, sending a huge column of black smoke over the prison. They also broke water pipes, flooding some of the buildings, officials said.

The prisoners told officials by telephone during the uprising that they were protesting against overcrowded conditions. They accused certain guards of harassing prisoners and issued a series of demands not revealed by the prison authorities.

The prison, built to hold 850 prisoners, housed 1,030 inmates including eight women in a separate section. About 600 of the prisoners refused to take part in the rioting.

The hostages guards were released in batches during the rebellion. The final three were freed when the police and guardsmen recaptured the prison, officials said.

## Franco-German summit reported off to good start

PARIS, Feb. 4 (R) -- The Franco-German summit, dominated by the East-West crisis over Afghanistan, got off to a good start, French officials said today.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived yesterday a day early, to give the two governments extra time to make their joint assessment of how they should react to developments following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's spokesman said today that talks so far had enabled the two leaders to make an extremely thorough examination of various aspects of the international situation. The spokesman said: "on the French side, we wish to state right now our deep satisfaction at the first round of talks which



Chancellor Schmidt (left) with President Giscard d'Estaing showed the vitality of Franco-German entente.

This regular six-monthly meeting began a day early at Chancellor Schmidt's request to enable the two leaders to dine together discreetly last night before getting down to full-scale discussions. At the Elysee Palace dinner, the only others present were Foreign Ministers Jean Francois-Poncet and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

A united stand by the two countries could have a decisive bearing on the attitude of Washington's other allies towards President Carter's current tough handling of the Kremlin.

The question of whether France and West Germany will join the United States in a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games this summer is certain to come up although no officially on the agenda, diplomats said.

Mr. Genscher said in an interview published today, in Bonn that the West German Government stood by the United States in its campaign to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

Mr. Genscher was asked if it might not be embarrassing if the impression arose that the West German Government considered it possible for Germans to take part in the Olympics while the Americans stayed away.

"The federal government has never given such an impression. The United States can depend on us in this question too. He who expects American solidarity for free Berlin cannot refuse the Americans German solidarity," he said.

The U.S. administration feels West Germany's stance could be decisive in its effort to persuade the International Olympic Committee to remove the games from Moscow.

Both France and West Germany have strongly condemned the Soviet move into Afghanistan in December, but they are reluctant to sacrifice the benefits of a hard-won detente with Eastern Europe, and have been trying to limit what they see as a reversion to cold war thinking.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in a speech last week: "Activity in favour of peace does not exclude loyalty to alliances...We should search realistically and without illusions for what can be done to reduce international tensions."

## Human Rights Commission session faces prospect of sharp confrontations

GENEVA, Feb. 4 (R) -- The main United Nations body concerned with human rights opens a six-week session today with the prospect of sharp political confrontations over Afghanistan, Iran, Kampuchea, and the Middle East.

The United States is determined to have Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan debated by the Human Rights Commission, newly expanded from 32 to 43 states.

The Americans argue that the commission has stated in the past that intervention by foreign troops is an automatic violation of human rights.

U.N. human rights director Mr. Theodor van Boven said the session might become a test case showing whether the international community is still willing to progress further with cooperation in human rights despite tension over Afghanistan and the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

But Mr. van Boven of the Netherlands was not optimistic. "The political climate, it seems, is not so favourable," he told reporters.

The commission has often come under attack as a watchdog without teeth, easily defeated, slow to act and ineffective when it does.

Veteran negotiators predict the toughest negotiations might be over procedural issues which could delay substantive debate.

After choosing an Asian chairman, the commission's first task will be to decide in which order to deal with 29 issues on its agenda.

This could be used as a means to block detailed examination of controversial problems by leaving them for the closing days.

Chile, Southern Africa and Israel have been long-standing issues before the commission, leading some Western delegates to accuse it of bias in its approach to human rights problems.

But diplomats saw signs of a thaw last year, when the com-

mission approved a convention against hostage-taking, and named countries accused of human rights violations.

Austria and Sweden, both leading neutral defenders of human rights, have since left the commission. So has Uganda, a commission member while President Idi Amin was in power.

New members this year include Algeria, Byelorussia, Mongolia, Argentina, Syria, Morocco, and Britain.

Kampuchea was shelved by the commission last year. Delegates avoided debate on a report listing allegations of widespread violations in Kampuchea by Pol Pot's administration, which is still recognised in the U.N. as the official representative of Kampuchea.

Since then, Pol Pot officials have submitted complaints that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have used chemical weapons and have stolen relief supplies distributed by international welfare agencies.

Western diplomats said they would make new efforts this year to have this whole situation debated.

The U.S. delegation, to be headed by civil rights lawyer Gerald Shustack, has indicated it thinks the commission should take note of the changed Middle East situation since Israel began implementing its peace treaty with Egypt.

The U.S. delegates hope the commission will show a more realistic approach and that Israel will no longer be condemned automatically by the commission's majority of communist and Third World states for activities in occupied territories.

The session is due to work on a draft convention outlawing torture, a treaty on children's rights, a declaration on religious intolerance and another on minorities, and also consider protection for migrant workers.

A special working group will

present a policy study on South Africa, Namibia (South-West Africa) and Rhodesia, and a special report on torture and murder of detainees in South Africa. Both have been published already.

On Chile, the commission will consider a case report on 38 people believed to have been arrested by security forces up to 1978.

Before leaving Tanzania, he told a press conference he had learned for the first time that the United States did not support an

## Rhodesia's fragile ceasefire jolted by deaths of civilians

SALISBURY, Feb. 4 (R) -- Rhodesia's fragile five-week old ceasefire has been severely shaken by a weekend of violence in which at least 16 people were killed.

Military headquarters said 13 African civilians died yesterday when rockets and small arms were fired at a bus on the main road from Salisbury to the border town of Umtali. It was not known whether the bus was carrying supporters of one of the parties in this month's pre-independence elections.

A military communique said a further 24 bus passengers were wounded, some of them seriously. It was by far the worst act of violence since the ceasefire was called following the signing of the Rhodesian independence settlement on Dec. 21.

A few hours earlier, an African woman was killed near the central town of Fort Victoria when a hand grenade was lobbed into a bus carrying supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress (UANC).

In another weekend incident, a woman and a child were trampled to death in Gwelo by crowds leaving a rally for Mr. Robert Mugabe, leader of the ZANU-Patriotic Front party.

Both bus attacks occurred in areas which before the ceasefire had been heavily infiltrated by guerrillas of Mr. Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front alliance.

British authorities in Salisbury and officials of the Rhodesian Government have stated that thousands of Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas have refused to report to ceasefire assembly points.

The guerrillas have counter-charged that auxiliary forces loyal to Bishop Muzorewa have been roaming rural areas intimidating people into voting for the Bishop in the forthcoming elections.

A British spokesman said at the weekend that British Governor Lord Soames was seriously concerned by the continuing level of violent intimidation in the run-up to the election.

Lord Soames would be putting special proposals to the election council tomorrow aimed at reducing the tension. Details would be released after the council considered the proposals, the spokesman said.

The first group of Rhodesian refugees from Zambia and Mozambique will be ferried in by road under a United Nations plan today.

Thousands of refugees have already been brought home from Botswana but plans for the Zambian-Mozambican repatriation were delayed while adequate facilities were arranged for them to be screened by Rhodesian police and sent to their home areas.

A total of 200,000 refugees moved to Rhodesia's neighbours during the seven-year bush war.

## 'Most wide-ranging probe by FBI in 25 years' U.S. bribery investigation could lead to charges against high public officials

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (R) -- U.S. officials are examining evidence gathered in a large-scale bribery investigation to determine whether to bring charges against a number of high public officials, including several U.S. congressmen.

Law enforcement officers refused to comment publicly on the two-year inquiry, but one official told reporters it was the most wide-ranging probe of political corruption undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 25 years.

Various sources named eight congressmen from five states, one

mayor and numerous other political leaders as targets of the investigation.

The sources said the evidence included videotape records of clandestine meetings at which tens of thousands of dollars were delivered in exchange for political influence.

About 100 FBI agents confronted congressmen and lower-ranking officials in New York, Washington and Philadelphia with the evidence on Saturday, the sources said.

Law enforcement sources said undercover FBI agents set up a phoney business known as Abdul

Enterprises Ltd., whose undercover "businessmen" offered money in exchange for political help.

Meetings between the undercover agents and the politicians were held in numerous places, from the Plaza Hotel in New York City to a yacht moored off the coast of Florida.

In Washington, the phoney businessmen threw lavish parties at an expensive townhouse, with FBI agents posing as a maid, butler and chauffeur.

Exchanges of money--some news reports said possibly totaling as much as \$1 million--were tape-recorded.

"You let it be known that you wanted to spend money," one investigator said. "Some people came to you and they brought others and all of a sudden we found ourselves with congressmen."

The sources said political influence was sought for enterprises ranging from licenses for a gambling casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey to military contracts for a phoney titanium mine.

He said he would turn the trip into a fact-finding mission to "find out the grievances of various Africans."

In socialist Tanzania, he was snubbed by President Julius Nyerere and attacked by correspondents of the local government-controlled press when he arrived yesterday.

He was clearly upset by the hostile reception and went to pains to point out that he was a free agent--"not an Uncle Tom"--and was making the trip because he believed it was right.

Asked if the Tanzanians had told him that the Soviet Union also refused to support the 1976 Olympics boycott, he said: "No. They only told me about their lack of support from the Americans."

Unlike Tanzania, where sports officials say training and preparations are going ahead for the Moscow Games, Kenya has asked its athletes to boycott the Olympics if the venue cannot be changed.

## World News Briefs

ISTANBUL, Feb. 4 (R) -- A 22-year-old French tourist was shot dead last night by a military patrol after being challenged as he left an apartment building here, police said today. The man, Patrice Jean Bernard Birobot, was said by the police to have assaulted one of the soldiers, attempting to take his gun. Mr. Birobot had entered the apartment building at about one a.m. and started ringing doorbells for no apparent reason, police added. The Turkish daily Gunaydin quoted a public prosecutor investigating the case as saying that Mr. Birobot "could have been under the influence of drugs." The soldiers had taken Mr. Birobot for a terrorist, the paper said. Streets in most of Turkey's major cities are patrolled by troops at night because of widespread violence, including street killings and bombings. At least four Turks, apparently not involved in violence, have been shot dead by patrols in the last few months after refusing an order to halt. Martial law has been in force in a number of Turkish provinces, including Istanbul, since December 1978 as a result of political riots and violence.

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 (R) -- About 50 relatives of people who died in an Iranian plane crash two weeks ago are sitting-in at Mashad airport in Eastern Iran demanding to know who was to blame, an airport spokesman said. An Iran-Air Boeing 727 crashed on Jan. 21 in mountains north-east of Tehran during a flight from Mashad, killing 128 people. The spokesman said the relatives had remained at the airport since yesterday despite a statement on Saturday by the official commission of inquiry which attributed the disaster to malfunctioning equipment at Tehran airport. The official Pars News Agency said the relatives were demanding that the names of those responsible for the accident should be revealed and were calling for two of their representatives to sit on the commission of inquiry.

ABIDJAN, Feb. 4 (R) -- The price of Nigerian crude oil rose by \$4 a barrel today, Lagos Radio reported. The broadcast said grade one crude would now sell for \$34.21 a barrel and the lowest grade for \$33.19. The radio, monitored in Abidjan, quoted a Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation statement as saying the increase, the third in four months, was introduced to restore the relative competitive position of Nigerian oil on world markets. The announcement recalled that at the last conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Caracas, Venezuela in December, African producers agreed to set the price of their top grade at \$30. Since then, it said, a number of OPEC countries, including the Libyan Jamahiriya, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Iran and Iraq had raised their prices above the \$30 mark. "As a result of these developments, Nigerian crude lost their relative competitive position on world markets and therefore required to be re-adjusted," the radio quoting the announcement as saying. Nigerian oil, like Algerian and Libyan crude, is high and usually sells at a premium.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (R) -- Canada will expel a Soviet diplomat in retaliation for the deportation of Canadian military attaché Harold Gold from the Soviet Union last week, a Canadian External Affairs Ministry spokesman said yesterday. Canada expelled three Soviet diplomats in Ottawa last month on charges of spying against the United States, although the Soviet embassy denied the accusation. Colonel Gold has been accused of spying by the Russians, but Canada maintains his expulsion was an act of retaliation. "We made it clear to the Russians that if they retaliated in any way we would retaliate in return," spokesman Hugh Hanson said. External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald has denied that any Canadian military attaches abroad were involved in espionage.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 4 (R) -- More than half of the 315,000 Vietnamese "boat people" who arrived in other South-East Asian countries last year have been resettled, according to an International Red Cross report. The report, presented to a conference of 17 national Red Cross societies meeting here today, said the number of refugees in the area at the end of 1979 was 140,000.

## Olympic Games' future at stake as ACNO begins two-day meeting

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4 (R) -- The Association of National Olympic Committees (ACNO) executive begins a two-day meeting here today with the future of the games at stake as they review a U.S. proposal for a boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics.

President Carter has called for the Moscow Games to be boycotted, postponed or moved to another venue unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

Four representatives from each of the five continents will be at the executive committee meeting, where a permanent site for ACNO will be chosen and a secretary-general will be elected.

ACNO President Mario Vaz-

quez Rana said permanent sites being offered were Mexico City, Rome, Paris and Landau, in West Germany.

ACNO groups about 150 national Olympic committees.

The Soviet Union is not included on the list of those taking part in the meeting, but a Mexican spokesman said a delegation headed by Mr. Ignaty Novikov, president of the Moscow Games organising committee, was due to arrive today.

The spokesman said the main aim of the Soviet delegation was to examine transport problems faced by Latin American athletes going to Moscow.

Mr. Vazquez Rana, of Mexico, also opposes a boycott, as do some

of the first arrivals.

Mr. Anselmo Lopez, secretary-general of the Spanish Olympic committee, said nations should join forces to keep politics out of sport so that Moscow Olympics could be held as scheduled.

"We cannot deprive our sportsmen of the right to go to the Moscow Olympics," he said.

Mr. Tredaff Martinski, of E. garia, said he was confident if world sportsmen would maintain their unity.

French Olympic committee president Mr. Claude Collard an appeal should be made if sportsmen to maintain the free of politics.

## Dim prospects for disarmament talks

By Ronald Farquhar

GENEVA -- The world's nuclear powers are to resume a series of disarmament talks here, with already dim prospects of further progress at a time of international crisis.

The month-old Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the anger it has provoked in the West and in some Third World states have blotted out the background of detente against which discussions have been conducted in recent years.

Delegate sources said it was uncertain to what extent anger at the Soviet action would spill over into the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference which opens its 1980 session tomorrow, bringing together Western, communist, neutral and non-aligned states.

But the outlook seemed bleak. China will take its seat for the first time at the disarmament conference along with the other four nuclear powers--United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France.

According to some delegates, China may use the talks to launch another blast of criticism against the Soviet Union, condemning its

incursion into Afghanistan.

If this occurs it could lead to another bitter verbal battle between the two communist powers.

But political observers said that there were no outside signs indicating that Western nations were preparing for a fight. The U.S. and Britain have said they intend to continue seeking arms control agreements with Moscow despite Afghanistan.

Bans on nuclear tests and chemical weapons are the major objectives of the Disarmament Conference, which has been going on for nearly 18 years but was enlarged and restructured last year.

Negotiations on both issues are being conducted privately outside the conference by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Britain is also taking part in the test ban discussions, which are due to resume in Geneva today.

The Americans and the Russians were due to begin a new round of talks last month on a "joint initiative" for a chemical weapons ban they have promised to present to the conference.

The session was postponed by the U.S. in what was interpreted as a gesture of anger at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. U.S. sources have since said the conversations will now resume later this month.

The aim of the test ban talks is

to draft a treaty which would ban underground nuclear weapons tests. Experimental blasts in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater are already outlawed by a 1963 agreement concluded by the three states.

Western diplomatic sources said both the U.S. and Britain believed the goal of stopping the development and spread of nuclear arms was of such overriding importance that it justified pushing on with the negotiations even in the present climate of international crisis.

They said all sides had made significant concessions since bargaining began nearly two-and-a-half years ago. But a major issue stalling further progress was how to ensure that states which signed the treaty did not cheat by carrying out clandestine tests.

Even if the negotiators resolved this problem, several months of detailed discussions would lie ahead because of the current East-West crisis, and there seemed little prospect of the treaty being completed before next year, the sources said.

Another major factor blocking progress on the test ban, these sources said, was President Carter's decision to halt Senate consideration of the SALT II treaty the U.S. concluded last year with the Soviet Union to curb both powers' nuclear arsenals. Mr. Car-

ter's action was in reprisal for the Soviet military move in Afghanistan.

The two pacts are closely linked, and the Kremlin is unlikely to agree to a test ban until the U.S. ratifies the strategic arms accord, the sources said.

Counter-pressure on the nuclear powers to move ahead with their test ban negotiations is bound to be exerted at the Disarmament Conference by non-aligned nations which have long complained about lack of progress.

Their major grievance is that the nuclear states have failed to keep a promise they made to do their best to end all tests, in return for other nations renouncing atomic arms by joining a 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

This treaty, which now has more than 100 member states, comes under review at a conference in Geneva next August, which will provide a forum for further heavy criticism if there has still been no visible advance towards a ban.

But the reproaches of the non-nuclear states, while politically embarrassing, are unlikely to outweigh national security considerations which determine the negotiating tactics of the superpowers.

Diplomatic sources said a test ban accord would forbid all nuclear explosions, including so-

called "peaceful" blasts which the Soviet Union formerly said it wanted to use for civil engineering purposes such as digging canals or changing the courses of rivers.

Verification of the agreement would be by monitoring special automatic seismic stations on the territory of member states, with a possibility for international inspection at the site of a suspicious underground upheaval.

The seismic stations would consist of sensitive instruments able to detect and identify even small underground explosions, scaled in boreholes about 100 metres deep. Electronic equipment above the seismometers would transmit the information they recorded to the other powers, probably by simultaneous satellite transmission, the sources said.

If a member state believed transmitted data indicated a clandestine explosion had taken place, it could demand an inspection at the site. Refusal of an inspection request, backed up by good evidence, would tend to be considered as confirmation of the demanding state's suspicions.

The sources added the negotiators were still arguing about the number of seismic stations to be installed in each state and had not yet agreed about their design and characteristics.

They said the Soviet Union had

agreed to have ten seismic stations on its territory, provided the and Britain also accepted each. Britain refused, arguing while ten stations might be necessary for large land masses such as the Soviet Union and the U.S., same number was not needed for Britain which in any case carried out its underground tests at a site in Nevada.

Britain offered one station site at Eskdalemuir in Scotland but the Soviet Union persists in demanding nine others in the dependencies around the the sources said.

Any text emerging from tripartite talks would be subject to the full Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Other items on the conference agenda are proposed reducing arsenals of nuclear chemical weapons, and states without nuclear armaments against the threat of attack.

The conference will examine a draft treaty proposed last year jointly by the U.S. and the Soviet Union for radiological weapons--which could cause death, damage or injury by radioactive materials with nuclear explosion.

REUTERS